

# APPENDIX D

## GLOSSARY

**Air Force special operations forces (AFSOF)** — Those active and reserve component Air Force forces designated by the secretary of defense that are specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**antiterrorism (AT)** — Defensive measures used to reduce the vulnerability of individuals and property to terrorist acts, to include limited response and containment by local military forces. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**area oriented** — Personnel or units whose organization, mission, training, and equipping are based on projected operational deployment to a specific geographic or demographic area. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**armed reconnaissance** — A mission with the primary purpose of locating and attacking targets of opportunity, i.e., enemy materiel, personnel, and facilities, in assigned general areas or along assigned ground communications routes, and not for the purpose of attacking specific briefed targets. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**Army special operations forces (ARSOF)** — Those active and reserve component Army forces designated by the secretary of defense that are specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**campaign plan** — A plan for a series of related military operations aimed at accomplishing a strategic or operational objective within a given time and space. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**civil administration** — An administration established by a foreign government in (1) friendly

territory, under an agreement with the government of the area concerned, to exercise certain authority normally the function of the local government, or (2) hostile territory, occupied by U.S. forces, where a foreign government exercises executive, legislative, and judicial authority until an indigenous civil government can be established. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**civil affairs (CA)** — The activities of a commander that establish, maintain, influence, or exploit relations between military forces and civil authorities, both governmental and nongovernmental, and the civil populace in a friendly, neutral, or hostile area of operations in order to facilitate military operations and consolidate operational objectives. Civil affairs may include performance by military forces of activities and functions normally the responsibility of local government. These activities may occur prior to, during, or subsequent to other military actions. They may also occur, if directed, in the absence of other military operations. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**civil-military operations** — Group of planned activities in support of military operations that enhance the relationship between the military forces and civilian authorities and populations and which promote the development of favorable emotions, attitudes, or behavior in neutral, friendly, or hostile groups. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**civil-military operations center (CMOC)** — An ad hoc organization, normally established by the geographic combatant commander, to assist in the coordination of activities of engaged military forces, and other U.S. Government agencies, nongovernmental organizations, private voluntary organizations, and regional and international organizations. There is no established structure,

and its size and composition are situation dependent. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**clandestine operations** — An operation sponsored or conducted by governmental departments or agencies in such a way as to assure secrecy or concealment. A clandestine operation differs from a covert operation in that emphasis is placed on concealment of the operation rather than on concealment of the identity of the sponsor. In special operations, an activity may be both covert and clandestine and may focus equally on operational considerations and intelligence-related activities. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**combat search and rescue (CSAR)** — A specific task performed by rescue forces to effect the recovery of distressed personnel during war or military operations other than war. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**combat weathermen** — Air Force personnel who provide specialized meteorological, environmental, and oceanographic services for worldwide employment of joint special operations forces. As an ancillary mission, combat weathermen also have the capability to deploy forward to provide meteorological and oceanographic data in data denied areas.

**combatting terrorism (CBT)** — Actions, including antiterrorism (defensive measures taken to reduce the vulnerability to terrorist acts) and counterterrorism (offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism), taken to oppose terrorism throughout the entire threat spectrum. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**command and control warfare (C2W)** — The integrated use of operations security, military deception, psychological operations, electronic warfare, and physical destruction, mutually supported by intelligence, to deny information to, influence, degrade, or destroy adversary command and control capabilities, while protecting friendly command and control capabilities against such actions. Command and control warfare is an application of information warfare in military operations and is a subset of information warfare.

Command and control warfare applies across the range of military operations and all levels of conflict. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**contingency** — An emergency involving military forces caused by natural disasters, terrorists, subversives, or required military operations. Due to the uncertainty of the situation, contingencies require plans, rapid response, and special procedures to ensure the safety and readiness of personnel, installations, and equipment. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**counterdrug (CD) activities** — Those active measures taken to detect, monitor, and counter the production, trafficking, and use of illegal drugs. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**countermine operation** — In land mine warfare, an operation to reduce or eliminate the effects of mines or minefields. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**counterproliferation (CP)** — The activities of the Department of Defense across the full range of U.S. government efforts to combat proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, including the application of military power to protect U.S. forces and interests; intelligence collection and analysis; and, support of diplomacy, arms control, and export controls. Accomplishment of these activities may require coordination with other U.S. government agencies.

**counterterrorism (CT)** — Offensive measures taken to prevent, deter, and respond to terrorism. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**covert operation** — An operation that is so planned and executed as to conceal the identity of or permit plausible denial by the sponsor. A covert operation differs from a clandestine operation in that emphasis is placed on the concealment of the identity of the sponsor rather than on concealment of the operation. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**deployment** — The relocation of forces and materiel to desired areas of operation. Deployment encompasses all activities from origin or home

station through destination, specifically including intra-continental United States, inter-theater and intra-theater movement legs, staging, and holding areas. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**direct action (DA)** — Short-duration strikes and other small-scale offensive actions by special operations forces to seize, destroy, capture, recover, or inflict damage on designated personnel or materiel. In the conduct of these operations, SOF may employ raid, ambush, or direct assault tactics; emplace mines and other munitions; conduct stand-off attacks by fire from air, ground, or maritime platforms; provide terminal guidance for precision-guided munitions and conduct sabotage. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**dry deck shelter (DDS)** — A shelter module that attaches to the hull of a specially configured submarine to provide the submarine with the capability to launch and recover special operations personnel, vehicles, and equipment while submerged. The dry deck shelter provides a working environment at one atmosphere for the special operations element during transit and has structural integrity to the collapse depth of the host submarine. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**employment** — the strategic, operational, or tactical use of forces. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**force multiplier** — a capability that, when added to and employed by a combat force, significantly increases the combat potential of that force and thus enhances the probability of successful mission accomplishment. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**foreign internal defense (FID)** — Participation by civilian and military agencies of a government in any of the action programs taken by another government to free and protect its society from subversion, lawlessness, and insurgency. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**guerrilla warfare** — Military and paramilitary operations conducted in enemy-held or hostile territory by irregular, predominantly indigenous forces. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**host nation** — A nation which receives the forces and/or supplies of allied nations and/or NATO organizations to be located on, to operate in, or to transit through its territory. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**humanitarian assistance (HA)** — Programs conducted to relieve or reduce the results of natural or manmade disasters or other endemic conditions, such as human pain, disease, hunger, or privation, that might present a serious loss of life or that can result in great damage or loss of property. Humanitarian assistance provided by U.S. forces is limited in scope and duration. The assistance is designed to supplement or complement the efforts of the host nation civil authorities or agencies that may have the primary responsibility for providing humanitarian assistance. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**humanitarian demining (HD)** — Those operations undertaken to mitigate the effects of landmines on a host nation in a safe, efficient and cost-effective manner. HD activities conducted by U.S. forces include training host nation personnel to: establish and operate a national demining headquarters; locate, identify and destroy landmines in place; and plan and execute a national mine awareness campaign to alert the local population to the dangers of landmines and the procedures for reporting landmine locations and incidents.

**infiltration** — 1. The movement through or into an area or territory occupied by either friendly or enemy troops or organizations. The movement is made, either by small groups or by individuals, at extended or irregular intervals. When used in connection with the enemy, it infers that contact is avoided. 2. In intelligence usage, placing an agent or other person in a target area in hostile territory. Usually involves crossing a frontier or other guarded line. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**information operations (IO)** — Actions taken to affect adversary information and information systems while defending one's own information and information systems.

**information superiority** — The capability to collect, process, and disseminate an uninterrupted flow of information while exploiting or denying an adversary's ability to do the same.

**information warfare (IW)** — Information operations conducted during time of crisis or conflict to achieve or promote specific objectives over a specific adversary or adversaries.

**insurgency** — An organized movement aimed at the overthrow of a constituted government through the use of subversion and armed conflict. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**joint force commander (JFC)** — A general term applied to a combatant commander, a subunified commander, or joint task force commander authorized to exercise combatant command (command authority) or operational control over a joint force. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**joint special operations air component commander (JSOACC)** — The commander within the joint force special operations command responsible for planning and executing joint special air operations and for coordinating and deconflicting such operations with conventional nonspecial operations air activities. The joint special air component commander normally will be the commander with the preponderance of assets and/or greatest ability to plan, coordinate, allocate, task, control, and support the assigned joint special operations aviation assets. The JSOACC may be directly subordinate to the joint force special operations component commander or to any nonspecial operations component or joint force commander as directed. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**joint special operations task force (JSOTF)** — A joint task force composed of special operations units from more than one service, formed to carry out a specific special operation or prosecute special operations in support of a joint force commander's campaign or other opera-

tions. The joint special operations task force may have conventional nonspecial operations units assigned or attached to support the conduct of specific missions. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**joint task force (JTF)** — A joint force that is constituted and so designated by the Secretary of Defense, a combatant commander, a subunified commander, or an existing joint task force commander. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**low-intensity conflict (LIC)** — Political-military confrontation between contending states or groups below conventional war and above the routine, peaceful competition among states. It frequently involves protracted struggles of competing principles and ideologies. Low-intensity conflict ranges from subversion to the use of armed force. It is waged by a combination of means employing political, economic, informational, and military instruments. Low-intensity conflicts are often localized but contain regional and global security implications. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**military operations other than war (MOOTW)** — Operations that encompass the use of military capabilities across the range of military operations short of war. These military actions can be applied to complement any combination of the other instruments of national power and occur before, during, and after war. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**mine warfare** — The strategic and operational use of mines and their countermeasures. Mine warfare is divided into two basic subdivisions: the laying of mines to degrade the enemy's capabilities to wage land, air, and maritime warfare; and the countering of enemy-laid mines to permit friendly maneuver or use of selected land or sea areas. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**National Command Authorities (NCA)** — The president and the secretary of defense or their duly deputized alternates or successors. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**Naval Special Warfare (NSW)** — A specific term describing a designated naval warfare specialty and covering operations generally accepted as being unconventional in nature and, in many cases, covert or clandestine in character. These operations include using specially trained forces assigned to conduct unconventional warfare, psychological operations, beach and coastal reconnaissance, operational and deception operations, counterinsurgency operations, coastal and river interdiction, and certain special tactical intelligence collection operations that are in addition to those intelligence functions normally required for planning and conducting special operations in a hostile environment. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**Naval Special Warfare forces (NSW or NAVSOF)** — Those active and reserve component Navy forces designated by the secretary of defense that are specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**naval special warfare group (NSWG)** — A permanent Navy echelon III major command to which many naval special warfare forces are assigned for some operational and all administrative purposes. It consists of a group headquarters with command and control, communications, and support staff; sea-air-land teams; and sea-air-land delivery vehicle teams. The group is the source of all deployed naval special warfare forces and administratively supports the naval special warfare units assigned to the theater combatant commanders. The group staff provides general operational direction and coordinates the activities of its subordinate units. A naval special warfare group is capable of task-organizing to meet a wide variety of requirements.

**naval special warfare unit (NSWU)** — A permanent Navy organization forward based to control and support attached naval special warfare forces. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**overt operations** — An operation conducted openly without concealment. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**paramilitary forces** — Forces or groups which are distinct from the regular armed forces of any country but resembling them in organization, equipment, training, or mission. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**peace operations** — A broad term that encompasses peacekeeping operations and peace enforcement operations conducted in support of diplomatic efforts to establish and maintain peace. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**poststrike reconnaissance** — Missions undertaken for the purpose of gathering information used to measure results of a strike. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**psychological operations (PSYOP)** — Planned operations to convey selected information and indicators to foreign audiences to influence their emotions, motives, objective reasoning, and ultimately the behavior of foreign governments, organizations, groups, and individuals. The purpose of PSYOP is to induce or reinforce foreign attitudes and behaviors favorable to the originator's objectives. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**raid** — An operation, usually small scale, involving a swift penetration of hostile territory to secure information, confuse the enemy, or to destroy installations. It ends with a planned withdrawal upon completion of the assigned mission. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**Rangers** — Rapidly deployable, airborne light infantry personnel organized and trained to conduct highly-complex, joint, direct action operations in coordination with, or in support of, other special operations units of all services. Rangers can also execute direct action operations in support of conventional, non-special operations missions conducted by a combatant commander and can operate as conventional light infantry when properly augmented with other elements of combined arms. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**recovery operations** — Operations conducted to search for, locate, identify, rescue, and return personnel, sensitive equipment, or items critical to national security. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**sabotage** — An act or acts with intent to injure, interfere with, or obstruct the national defense of a country by willfully injuring or destroying, or attempting to injure or destroy, any national defense or war material, premises, or utilities, to include human or natural resources. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**sea-air-land (SEAL) team** — A naval force specially organized, trained, and equipped to conduct special operations in maritime, littoral, and riverine environments. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**security assistance** — Group of programs authorized by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and the Arms Export Control Act of 1976, as amended, or related statutes by which the United States provides defense articles, military training, and other defense-related services by grant, loan, credit, or cash sales in furtherance of national policies and objectives. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**special activities** — Activities conducted in support of national foreign policy objectives which are planned and executed so that the role of the U.S. government is not apparent or acknowledged publicly. They are also functions in support of such activities, but are not intended to influence U.S. political processes, public opinion, policies, or media and do not include diplomatic activities or the collection and production of intelligence or related support functions. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**special boat squadron** — A permanent Navy echelon III command to which many naval special warfare forces are assigned for some operational and all administrative purposes. It consists of a squadron headquarters with command and control, communications and support staff, special boat units and patrol

coastal (PC class) ships. The squadron is the source of many deployed naval special warfare forces and supports the forward deployed naval special warfare units by providing personnel and craft for unilateral and SEAL support operations. The squadron staff provides general operational direction and coordinates the activities of its subordinate units. A special boat squadron is capable of task-organizing to meet a wide variety of requirements. Also called Specboatron.

**special boat units (SBU)** — Those U.S. Navy forces organized, trained, and equipped to conduct or support naval special warfare, riverine warfare, coastal patrol and interdiction, and joint special operations with patrol boats or other combatant craft designed primarily for special operations support. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**Special Forces (SF)** — U.S. Army forces organized, trained, and equipped specifically to conduct special operations. Special forces have five primary missions: unconventional warfare, foreign internal defense, direct action, special reconnaissance, and counterterrorism. Counterterrorism is a special mission for specially organized, trained, and equipped special forces units designated in theater contingency plans. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**Special Forces Group (SFG)** — A combat arms organization (Army) capable of planning, conducting, and supporting special operations activities in all operational environments in peace, conflict, and war. It consists of a group headquarters and headquarters company, a support company, and special forces battalions. The group can operate as a single unit, but normally the battalions plan and conduct operations from widely separated locations. The group provides general operational direction and synchronizes the activities of subordinate battalions. Although principally structured for unconventional warfare, special forces group units are capable of task-organizing to meet specific requirements. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**special operations (SO)** — Operations conducted by specially organized, trained, and equipped military and paramilitary forces to achieve military, political, economic, or psychological objectives by unconventional military means in hostile, denied, or politically sensitive areas. These operations are conducted during war and operations other than war, independently or in coordination with operations of conventional or other non-special operations forces. Political-military considerations frequently shape special operations, requiring clandestine, covert, or low visibility techniques and oversight at the national level. Special operations differ from conventional operations in degree of physical and political risk, operational techniques, mode of employment, independence from friendly support, and dependence on detailed operational intelligence and indigenous assets. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**special operations command (SOC)** — A subordinate unified or other joint command established by a joint force commander to plan, coordinate, conduct, and support joint special operations within the joint force commander's assigned area of operations. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**special operations forces (SOF)** — Those active and reserve component forces of the military services designated by the secretary of defense and specifically organized, trained, and equipped to conduct and support special operations. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**special operations-peculiar** — Equipment, material, supplies, and services required for special operations mission support for which there is no broad conventional force requirement. It often includes nondevelopmental or special category items incorporating evolving technology but may include stocks of obsolete weapons and equipment designed to support indigenous personnel who do not possess sophisticated operational capabilities.

**special operations wing (SOW)** — An Air Force special operations wing. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**special reconnaissance (SR)** — Reconnaissance and surveillance actions conducted by SOF to obtain or verify, by visual observation or other collection methods, information concerning the capabilities, intentions, and activities of an actual or potential enemy or to secure data concerning the meteorological, hydrographic, or geographic characteristics of a particular area. It includes target acquisition, area assessment, and poststrike, reconnaissance. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**special tactics teams** — An Air Force team composed primarily of special operations combat control and pararescue personnel. The team supports joint special operations by selecting, surveying, and establishing assault zones; providing assault zone terminal guidance and air traffic control; conducting direct action missions; providing medical care and evacuation; and coordinating air, ground, and naval fire support operations. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**subordinate unified command** — A command established by commanders of unified commands, when so authorized through the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to conduct operations on a continuing basis in accordance with the criteria set forth for unified commands. A subordinate unified command may be established on an area or functional basis. Commanders of subordinate unified commands have functions and responsibilities similar to those of the commanders of unified commands and exercise operational control of assigned commands and forces within the assigned joint operations area. Also called subunified command. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**subversion** — Action designed to undermine the military, economic, psychological, or political strength or morale of a regime. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**unconventional warfare (UW)** — A broad spectrum of military and paramilitary operations, normally of long duration, predominately conducted by indigenous forces who are organized, trained, equipped, supported, and directed, in varying degrees, by an external source. UW

includes guerrilla warfare and other direct-offensive, low-visibility, covert, or clandestine operations, as well as the indirect activities of subversion, sabotage, intelligence activities, and evasion and escape. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**unified command** — A command with a broad continuing mission under a single commander, composed of significant assigned components of two or more military departments, and which is established and so designated by the president, through the secretary of defense, with the advice and assistance of the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. (Joint Pub 1-02)

**weapons of mass destruction (WMD)** — In arms control usage, weapons that are capable of a high order of destruction and/or of being used in such a manner as to destroy large numbers of people. Can be nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological weapons but excludes the means of transporting or propelling the weapon where such means is a separable and divisible part of the weapon. (Joint Pub 1-02)



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